

It is better to have a star pite 72 miles long than to be Congressman.

The greatest "starring" ever done in this country was by the persons who got inside the ring on the star route mail service. There were just millions in it.

The men on the inside of this gigantic star route swindle, wouldn't support a "machine politician" for Senator, for anything. Oh, no, of course not. They are too far above the average mankind to do that.

Ex-Secretary Assistant Postmaster General Brady thinks himself honest—probably because he helped to swindle the government out of three millions of dollars when he might have got six millions. From that view of the case he may be honest.

Hot weather may possibly break the dead-lock in the Senate; and the death of Lieutenant Governor Hoskins, of New York, may be the means of settling the difficulty between the President and Conkling, for in case of Mr. Hoskins' death, Judge Robertson would become Lieutenant Governor, and would not desire the collectorship.

In steady Old England, where people are so strict in their habits, where political morality is supposed to rule, and where law is a power, they have election bribes which throw those in America entirely in the shade. At the last Parliamentary election in Gloucester, for instance, an investigation reveals the fact that of 4,904 voters, 2,756 were bribed, and 286 more were bribers. The black list includes two aldermen, three magistrates, and fifteen members of the city council, and numerous other high officials. So far as the question of bribery is concerned, this surpasses the acts of Tammany.

The opposition to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in the English House of Commons, shows how strongly opposed that body is to a person who does not believe in a God. Mr. Bradlaugh is an extreme radical, after the school of Colonel Ingersoll, of this country, and because he is an atheist he has been refused a seat in Parliament, although he was elected by a large majority. He is a brilliant speaker, and a man of great powers in many directions. These in the House of Commons when he attempted to take the oath of office was of an interesting character when compared with the free and easy way the Americans would take in such a case.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The Republican Senators held a caucus in Washington yesterday, and after a pretty thorough discussion of the question, the sentiment seemed to be in favor of holding an executive session. Several of the most prominent Republicans in the Senate, including Sherman, Hawley, Hale, and Frye, strongly support the policy of going into an executive session for the purpose of relieving the President of his great embarrassment. Even General Logan, who has stuck pretty closely to the side of Mr. Conkling in his opposition to an executive session, now sees the folly of keeping up the war of words in the Senate, while the administration is laboring under heavy embarrassment because certain executive appointments have not been confirmed.

The steps which the Republican Senators have at last been compelled to take, show that even the ablest men in the Senate are not the wisest men. It was plain to be seen several weeks ago, and the position was then taken by the Gazette and several other journals, that an executive session should be held, the important nominations by the President disposed of, and then, if necessary, return to the fight for the offices. This could have been done without a surrender of a single principle the Republican Senators have been fighting for, and General Logan and Mr. Conkling begin to appreciate this fact. When the Republican Senators declared weeks ago that they would not go into executive session until they had elected the officers of the Senate, they took a position which common prudence would have dictated that they could not maintain.

ABOUT TELEPHONE INFRINGEMENTS.

We are informed that persons have been sent out from Chicago to the different cities offering for sale and rental, a new telephone, called the Foster. It has been said that one of these agents will attempt to establish a telephone exchange in Janesville using the Foster instrument. People have a right to use whatever telephone they please providing they can get it, and providing further that they are sure they will not get into any trouble by so doing. Mr. Haskins, of Milwaukee, who is general superintendent of the American Bell telephone company for this State, claims that the patents of A. G. Bell and others, held by the American Bell telephone company, cover all forms of electrical telephones, and it is held that the Foster telephone is an infringement upon Professor Bell's patents. It is said that steps have already been taken in the United States courts, to enjoin the manufacture, sale, and use, of the Foster instruments.

Notwithstanding this statement of Mr. Haskins, the Foster company are at work, and will establish an exchange in Janesville providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, and will meet the Bell telephone company in court. Whether the Foster instrument is an infringement on the

patent now held by the Bell company the courts, we believe, have not decided. There are a great many persons in Janesville who are using the Bell telephone. In many respects it is almost indispensable. There are scores of others who would like to use it but can not afford to pay the exorbitant price demanded by the company. The local agents here have no discretion and must meet the demand of the company in fixing the price per annum. The Foster company propose to reduce the rates very materially, and for this reason can easily find subscribers for the new exchange. The Bell telephone company would perform a great public service if they would reduce the rates to a figure which they can afford to operate their telephones for, and which the public could afford to pay. It would be better for the company, and better for the public.

THE PINE FORESTS OF THE WEST.

A short time ago the New York Tribune published a letter in regard to the rapid destruction of the pine forests of the Northwest, and some facts were given to show that the magnificent forests of only a few years ago will shortly be nothing but barren land. During the past winter more logs were cut in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than in any one year for a long time, and the product so far as can be ascertained, will not be far from six and a quarter billion feet of lumber. The logging during the summer will add over a billion feet to this enormous amount.

Last summer special agents were sent out from the census bureau to make a survey of the pineries of the Northwest. The work has been completed, and it is ascertained that the whole quantity of pine timber standing in the three States named, is not far from 81 billion feet. It will thus be seen that if cutting goes on for the next ten or twelve years as rapidly as it has for the past year, the entire forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will be destroyed. Every year the cutting increases with the increased demand for lumber, and taking the most hopeful view of the case, the pine forests will last but a few years. The West is settling up rapidly. Thousands of new houses and barns, and thousands of miles of fences are being built every year, and consequently the demand for pine lumber is on the increase, while the supply as a natural consequence must be on the decrease. It would seem from this that the lumber question will shortly be an exceedingly important one, especially to the new settlers in the Western States and Territories. With this state of things in view, so satisfactory solution can be given to the question as to how the people will get lumber for houses, barns and fences.

At one time the pine forests in Maine were thought to be inexhaustible. They were the pride of the State and a boon to the East. But to-day they are gone, and lumber is now being shipped from Michigan to the Pine Tree State. In a few years the magnificent and rich forests of this State and Michigan and Minnesota will be wholly devastated, and where shall we turn for lumber? When the East is barren, and the West has given its all, it is said we will have to look to the South for help. In parts of Georgia there are hundreds of square miles of fine lands which have not yet been touched; and in Alabama and Florida there are vast pine forests which will soon be brought into use. Texas also contains a great deal of pine timber, but it is so far away, and transportation being expensive, that but little of it will find its way to the North.

A NOBLE WORK OF CHARITY.

The Gazette has several times during the past three years made mention of what was being done in New York in the way of providing homes in the West for the destitute children of that city. On the streets of that modern Gomorrah are thousands of homeless children. Some of them are exceedingly bright while others are far below the average type of mind. Nearly three years ago it was suggested to the mind of Mr. Whitehead, editor of the New York Tribune, that many of the homeless young ones could find excellent homes in the West among farmers. The subject was investigated, and on the 11th of March, 1879, Mr. Reid sent a party of 49 or 50, we believe to Kansas, and secured good homes for them. They were cleaned, dressed up, put in a special car under the charge of proper persons, their fare settled for, and sent West. In nearly every case good homes were secured for these ragged and homeless children. Mr. Reid met with so much encouragement in this grand humanitarian enterprise, that he continued in the good work, and on Monday last he sent his eleventh party composed of thirty-six boys, six girls, and four families, in all sixty-five persons. They were divided into two parties, one of which will go to Page county, Iowa, and the other to O'Brien county. Since March 11, 1879, Mr. Reid has sent West 412 children, and 66 adults, and in but a few cases the children thus provided with homes have done well, and only two out of the 412 have returned to New York. Whenever a party was sent out, Mr. Reid published in the Tribune a biographical sketch of each boy and girl, which to the outside world has proved to be interesting reading, as the sketches show how low and wretched some of the boys and girls have been, and how desperate has been the struggle to supply the stomach with food and the body with clothing.

Mr. Reid has performed a noble work

for humanity in transferring these children from wretchedness on the streets of New York to clean and pleasant homes in Iowa, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to do good in this direction. He is not a rich man, but he has comfortable means, receives a large salary as editor of the Tribune, and generously he consecrates a portion of his income to the furnishing of homes for parentless and homeless children. He is more abundantly able now than ever to continue in the role of a benefactor. He was married the other day to a lady of great wealth which is a good thing for him, and we are sure that it will prove a blessing to hundreds of needy children and destitute families, for Mr. Reid has proved himself a cheerful and a liberal giver.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Small Ferry Boat, While Crossing Fox River, at Elgin, is Capsized,

And Fourteen Persons, Mostly School Children, Drowned.

Result of the Republican Senatorial Caucus Yesterday.

They All Counsel Harmony and United Action to the End.

General Brady's Plan of Self-Defense in the Mail Contract Scandal.

He Will Attempt to Implicate President Garfield with the Contractors.

Claiming that He Has Garfield's Letter Requesting Political Contributions from the Contractors.

Wm. E. Cramer, of the Wisconsin, Jailed for Libel.

Some Crookedness Reported among Wisconsin School Officers.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

Special to the Gazette.

ELGIN, April 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock this forenoon a small ferry boat crossing Fox river, between here and West Elgin, supplying the place of the bridge, capsized and fourteen persons were drowned. Only one on the boat escaped. They were nearly all children going to school on the West Side. There is great sorrow in the city.

WASHINGTON.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Blaine will ask the release of Michael Boyton, held by the British.

After several ineffectual dilatory motions, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, took the floor and defended his State against the charge of treason and revolution.

No executive session yet.

NORTHCOTE RISING.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, April 23.—It is stated that Mr. Northcote will succeed Lord Beaconsfield, and Duke of Richmond take Northcote's place.

\$70,000 GONE.

Special to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Girard Point elevator burned this morning with a loss of \$70,000.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Result of the Senatorial Republican Caucus Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Republican caucus was a sort of peace convention. Very little was said directly relative to the main question of executive sessions or no executive sessions at the morning meeting. The chief talk was about harmonizing all elements in the matter of confirmations, and the majority of expression was clearly opposed to an issue with the administration.

The Senate took an early adjournment to allow the Republicans to continue their deliberations, and two hours more was spent in talk about the necessity of harmony. The result of it all was that no action was taken relative to holding executive sessions, but the chairman of the caucus was instructed to appoint a committee of seven to consider what had best be done, and report at a future meeting some plan of action. Another caucus will probably be called Monday, as an adjournment of the Senate will be taken to-morrow to that day.

There was a most harmonious feeling among the Senators as to the necessity of concerted action than was expected would be developed. It was declared in certain quarters that, should a caucus be called, a great deal of friction would result, and had blood would be stirred up between the stalwarts and conservatives. No such thing happened, but there was, on the

other hand, a full and frank discussion, with the object of securing unanimity of action when it was taken. There was one point on which all agreed, aside from the fact that they must act in harmony, and that was there must be no backdown from the position that the rule of the majority must be insisted upon, and the liberal movement in Virginia must be supported. It was agreed, however, that if certain confirmations were made it would deprive the Democrats of their strongest argument against the Republicans, and there was a strong sentiment in favor of some means of presenting the case so that they might yield far enough to hold the necessary executive sessions without appearing to give way on the main question. This is the problem which is to be given to the committee for solution. It was conceded that there should be an executive session or two for consideration of the Chinese treaties, even if none were held for the confirmation of nominations, and the probable result will at least be that the treaties will receive early consideration at an early day.

THE STAR ROUTE SCANDAL.

General Brady's Plan of Self-Defense—He will try to Implicate the President in the Scandal.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An attempt has been made on the part of General Brady's friends to deter the President from prosecuting the star route frauds by threatening the publication of a letter written by him to General Brady prior to the Indiana election in relation to subscriptions to the campaign fund. The President refuses to be bulldozed, and the inquiry will go on until the chief promoters of the conspiracy to defraud the government receive their just deserts.

It is claimed that General Brady has important documents in his possession, and holds them in reserve for emergencies. It is alleged that he holds in his possession letters that will insure, if not week, several valuable Republicans.

The National Republican to-day, which is owned by Brady, contains the following mysterious editorial paragraph:

"Would the President have advised that the star route contractors be asked for money during the Presidential campaign?" It is believed that this paragraph was inspired by Brady, as people unacquainted with the circumstances would not know what it meant, and it has attracted much attention among the President's friends to-day. The fact is General Brady has a letter from Garfield, written before the election, but it does not advise that star route contractors be asked for subscriptions to help elect him (Garfield) President.

A short time before the Indiana election, when the Republican campaign fund was low and the betting was two to one in favor of Hancock, the general impression being that he would be elected, Brady wrote quite a long letter to Garfield at Mentor, the contents of this letter were to the general effect that if he (Garfield) would give the writer authority he could secure subscriptions of \$25,000 from mail contractors with whom he was in contact. The inference clearly was that the contractors would come down handsomely if they had assurances in advance of Garfield's interest and good will. Hence, General Brady wanted an autograph letter from Garfield, with which he would go among the contractors and raise the sum of money named.

General Garfield is represented as being somewhat surprised by the receipt of this letter, but he did not at first glance catch the full import of it, which was a plan for the contractors to make themselves solid with the incoming administration.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

MADISON, April 27.—In a number of cities and towns in this State there are persons holding positions as members of school boards, or as the city and county superintendents who are directly or indirectly interested in the sale of school books, stationery and school supplies. The question of their eligibility has been raised Supt. Whitford, of the department of public instruction, appealed to for a decision. The superintendent rendered his ruling this morning, which is as follows: "A teacher engaged in the sale of school books, stationery, etc., if he is a school commissioner, or a member of the board of education in an independent city in this State is liable to be fined. Sec. 501 of the Statutes of 1873, prescribes that 'no county superintendent, or school district officer, nor any officer or teacher connected with any public school, shall act as agent or solicitor for the sale of any schoolbooks, maps, charts, school library books, school furniture, apparatus or stationery, or furnish any assistance to or receive any reward therefor from any author, publisher, bookseller or dealer, doing the same. Every person violating these provisions shall forfeit not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and be liable to removal from office.' Section 515, makes boards of education in cities equally liable to the penalty, if the above law is disobeyed." A rigid enforcement of the above law would involve in difficulty quite a large number of school officers in various parts of the state.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYERS.

RACINE, April 27.—A boy named Gelfert recently escaped from the reform school at Waukesha, and as his parents live here an officer came to Racine last evening in search of him. In looking over the premises of boy's father on College avenue, the officer, having failed to find the boy, noticed in the backyard a great number of boxes, large and small, which he was told contained household goods. He reported the matter to the chief of police here, and the latter went to the place this morning, and on inspection, of the boxes concluded something was wrong. Procuring a search-warrant he opened the boxes and found them full of plows, plow-shares, plow-handles, steel car-springs, etc. The man, Albert P. Gelfert, on whose premises they were found, works in the blacksmith shop of the J. I. Case Plow Co., and the plows and castings found were

branded with the stamp of that manufactory. It is supposed Gelfert carried goods, piece by piece, from the shops to his home during a period covering many months, and that he had boxed them preparatory to shipment to points west, as it was known he intended soon to leave for Nebraska. The goods found will aggregate in value over \$1,000, and the continuous thievery necessary to get them together must have been the boldest conceivable. Gelfert was in the city an hour before the goods were brought to light, but disappeared suddenly and the officers have as yet been unable to find any trace of him. This is a case parallel with that of Charles Angemyer, who last year, as then reported in The Times, shipped away the property of the J. I. Case thrashing machine company, several hundred dollars worth of castings before he was apprehended, and on conviction was sent to State prison.

THE PRINTERS.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—The printers' strike continues without any particular change, other than that the strikers are increasing in number and the situation of the newspapers becoming more and more desperate. Attempts to bring printers from other points have proved ineffective, the new printers, on becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the case, joining their fellow-craftsmen at once. To-day the strikers got out a circular, in which the points at issue between them and their employers are discussed with care, coolness, and moderation, stating their side of the case, and demolishing two reports of the strike which have appeared in the striking dailies. The printers' statement shows that they have only been earning from \$12 to \$14 per week by working eighteen hours. The circular was distributed among business men generally, and created considerable sympathy for the strikers. At a meeting of the printers, held to-night, it was resolved to hold out to the end for the advance in pay from 33 cents per 1,000 to 38 cents. A force of sixteen printers arrived here to-night, on the 12-10 train from Chicago to take the place of the strikers. On arriving here they were taken possession of by the strikers, and placed in hacks. They were then driven to printing offices and joined with the strikers in cheering the strike. The affair created considerable excitement.

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—William E. Cramer, editor and publisher of the Evening Wisconsin, was jailed to-day on a suit for criminal libel instituted by a lawyer, Matt Finch, but was not in a cell longer than half an hour when friends bailed him. While he was in quod quarters Ludwig and Somers filed papers in a civil suit for libel in his paper, claiming damages amounting to \$25,000. The latter proceeding is on an item of police news alleging that the lawyers had converted to their own use certain money placed in their hands to defend a young woman named Sophia Bauer against the charge of infanticide.

NOT FOR A FORTUNE.

"Phew! I wouldn't marry her if she'd a fortune. Poor girl, she'd be all right if she took Spring Blossom, the best thing in the world for offensive breath. Prices: \$1, 50c, and trial bottles 10c. For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICH! RARE! RACY!

FUN for the BOYS!

One Night Only.

COMING

NELLIE VERNE'S

Burlesque and Novelty Co.

GREAT FEMALE MINSTRELS!

Only Legitimate One on the Road

GORGEOUS COSTUMES!

WONDERFUL TABLEUX.

Magnificent DISPLAY!

See Bills & Programmes

Wondrous Burlesque!

Variety Novelties!

Grand Minstral Scenes and WONDERFUL FINALE BURLESQUE!

SEVEN SISTERS!

20 Twenty Beautiful Ladies! 20

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 30th,

Myers' Opera House!

FOR SALE!

At Gazette Counting Room, A Backford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain

F. S. LAWRENCE & Co.

Successors to Moseley Bros.,

No. 10 West Milwaukee St., - Janesville, Wis

Having purchased the Stock, Fixtures and good will of Moseley & Bro., we most cordially invite our friends and the public generally to call and see us at the old stand, and examine our stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Curtains, Curtain fixtures, Mouldings, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and fancy goods generally, and we will endeavor to please them in every particular—Janesville, Wis., April 28th, 1881.

F. S. LAWRENCE, HERBERT J. LAWRENCE.

PLANTS

FLOWERS

FIRST LOT OF

Plants, Flowers, Birds, and Gold-Fish,

AT

HEIMSTREETS!

ON

Tuesday Morning, May 3d, 1881

BIRDS

GOLD FISH

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

WHAT?

One of those who wants to know where to get the most and the best goods for his money. It don't make any difference whether the sun shines or not, we keep getting in goods and selling them every day—except Sunday. We can, and do, and will sell goods for less money than any corner store in town.

We've got a light store but not a light stock. Our Boys' and Youths' Clothing cannot be equalled in this city. And talk about custom work! Why we have got to import more workmen! Only first-class hands need apply, for we won't have any but the very best work. Remember the old stand three doors west of the Postoffice.

Open Early and Late.

E. T. FOOTE.

More New Goods

WHEELLOCK'S!

JEWETT'S REFRIGERATORS! With solid Galvanized Iron Bottom, new system of Ventilation, Metal Ice Rack, Drip Cup and covers.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS: JEWETT'S REFRIGERATORS, with Reservoir for Cold Water. JEWETT'S REFRIGERATORS, JEWETT'S NEW DOUBLE WALL, Metal Lined, Charcoal-filled, Unk-grained.

Ice Chests on Castors. Very Cheap, Jewett's Filters.

BIRD CAGES

With Willow Bodies with Iron Wheels.

Novelties in Glassware

Saucer Egg Cups, Mustard, Salt and Horse-Radish Dishes, New Moss Rose and Band Tea Sets, New "Pamona" pattern Tea Sets, Decorated Earthenware Caskets at 40c, are good. Job lots of Crockery and Glass about half price. Four kinds of best Target Sweetware made, 8c each.

To Justices of the Peace

BLANKS for Justices' Return to County Board in new and convenient form. nysdaawf

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The Boy and the Brave.

ny Railroads have discarded the old
of scales, substituting the Improv-
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urney. Drive into a warm
n, free from cold draughts,
gorously till the animal is
Give warm water to drink,
with warm blankets. In
the horse just as you would
elf under like circumstances.
nd Farmer.

ist is a new shade of red.

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and convenient form. trav
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